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F.C.I. News Letter

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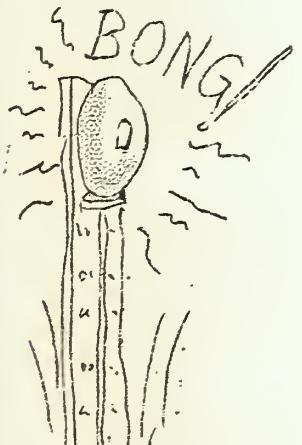
Number 17

News Letter is designed to inform field workers of the AAA and FCIC of developments in the crop insurance program and is not for general distribution

1940 PREMIUMS HAVE BEEN

PAID BY 300,000 GROWERS

With the winter wheat deadlines passed in every State except California, the combined branch office report of October 26 shows that 299,138 growers have invested about 11,000,000 bushels of wheat to assure themselves of the income from more than 82,000,000 bushels in 1940. When California's November 30 deadline is reached and figures are more complete from other winter wheat States, it is expected that well over 300,000 premiums will have been collected, despite the fact that the campaign for spring wheat applications is barely under way.



Kansas has really "rung the bell" for applications pulled in this year. With nearly 60,000 premium payments sent in, the Jayhawk State moves into the lead this week. Nebraska is a close runner-up with over 56,000.



Applications received from Kansas, Nebraska, Ohio, and Indiana alone this year reach a figure exceeding 171,000, which is more than the total policies issued last year to both spring and winter wheat growers. Whatever else this increased participation signifies, it certainly expresses confidence in past performance of the wheat crop insurance program.

For complete figures by States on the status of the premium-payment phase of the 1940 program, see the tabulation on the next page.

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WISCONSIN WHEAT WINTER-KILLED

which insurance indemnities were paid in Wisconsin in 1939, according to preliminary reports. A total of 110 of the 183 growers who took out Federal wheat insurance applied for indemnities. Warm weather which started to draw frost from the ground in January stimulated a premature wheat growth which killed seedlings when cold weather again set in.

Unusual winter-kill weather last January was the greatest cause of wheat crop loss on

COMBINED BRANCH OFFICE REPORT ON 1940 PREMIUM COLLECTIONS AS OF
OCTOBER 26, 1939

State	Premiums collected number	Premium payments bushels	Estimated Acres	Insured Production
				Bushels
<u>Spokane</u>				
Washington	1,802	117,184	181,540	2,756,855
Idaho	1,332	71,816	116,889	1,295,430
Oregon	1,070	153,608	162,443	2,136,386
California	44	6,545	6,103	99,609
Utah	310	20,001	22,454	293,923
Total	4,558	369,154	489,429	6,582,203
<u>Minneapolis</u>				
Wisconsin	508	2,985	3,045	35,466
Minnesota	5,828	59,180	59,675	707,600
North Dakota	4	951	559	3,072
South Dakota	7,701	486,528	242,157	1,730,205
Montana	1,055	164,024	86,611	723,196
Wyoming	897	106,974	69,967	436,232
Total	15,993	820,642	462,014	3,635,771
<u>Kansas City</u>				
Missouri	21,088	264,504	343,555	3,450,675
Nebraska	56,118	2,074,032	1,242,264	12,966,295
Kansas	59,182	3,939,454	2,826,566	23,415,750
Oklahoma	23,006	908,025	967,335	8,304,155
Texas	10,947	1,107,278	704,222	4,924,885
Colorado	2,532	222,220	123,359	838,085
New Mexico	45	7,623	3,805	19,965
Total	172,918	8,523,136	6,211,106	53,919,810
<u>Chicago</u>				
Illinois	14,846	230,157	242,873	2,959,860
Indiana	27,892	301,929	306,321	3,889,038
Iowa	7,087	103,759	92,429	1,216,804
Kentucky	968	15,922	15,818	159,425
Michigan	15,942	93,142	131,192	1,878,710
Ohio	28,667	321,907	286,494	3,874,031
Tennessee	247	3,092	4,961	42,875
Total	95,649	1,063,908	1,080,093	14,020,743
<u>Washington, D. C.</u>				
New York	891	6,248	9,202	133,267
New Jersey	110	636	1,272	19,271
Pennsylvania	5,895	39,531	72,166	1,118,086
Maryland	1,265	6,179	31,235	436,711
Delaware	482	4,968	9,936	126,896
Virginia	1,176	10,490	20,980	258,524
North Carolina	201	998	1,996	20,003
Total	10,020	79,050	146,787	2,112,753
GRAND TOTAL	299,138	10,861,390	8,389,429	80,271,285

INDEMNITY PHASE OF 1939**PROGRAM NEARLY COMPLETE**

When a few remaining indemnity settlements are made, one year of Federal wheat crop insurance history can be recorded. Some payments must yet be made to spring wheat growers who lost their crop to causes beyond their control, but figures are sufficiently complete to take inventory of a year's operations.

One out of four farmers who insured their 1939 wheat production under the Federal "all-risk" crop insurance program has received an indemnity to make up for unavoidable crop loss. The Corporation received applications from approximately 305,000 growers on wheat to be harvested in 1939. Due to various causes, most of which have been removed from the 1940 program, only about 165,000 actually paid the necessary premium. As of October 24, 1939, indemnities on 1939 crop losses had been paid to nearly 42,500 growers, amounting to about $7\frac{1}{2}$ million bushels. In addition, claims for indemnities involving 1,774,074 bushels are in the process of payment. The volume of losses experienced reflects low crop yields in many States as compared to the average for the 1926-35 base period of the program, on which insurable yields and premium rates were determined.

If these $7\frac{1}{2}$ million indemnity bushels were traced to their 42,000 recipients, perhaps as many human interest stories could be told. Testimonials of indemnified farmers which have appeared in earlier issues of News Letter are typical of thousands. From these testimonials we have evidence that crop insurance indemnities have helped to prevent farm foreclosures and repossession of farm implements by the implement dealer. These indemnities, though small in some cases, represent an income that otherwise would not have been available, all of which supports the contention that the application of insurance principles to wheat farming really pays. There is much evidence to show that premium payments of only a few bushels have provided the means with which to pay taxes, interest, and operating expenses with which to continue farming.

In 1939 crop insurance was in force on approximately 7,600,000 acres in 31 States. The 1939 wheat yield in these States as a whole was 10 percent below the average yield of the insurance base period, 1926-35. Settlement for some crop losses has been made in each of the 31 States. In 16 States premiums paid by growers have exceeded the amount of wheat required to pay losses, and in 15 of the States, indemnities paid growers have exceeded the premium payments. Losses were particularly extensive and severe in five of the States where the largest acreage was insured -- Nebraska, Kansas, Oklahoma, Texas, and South Dakota. In this group of States the Corporation estimates that the 1939 yield was 13.5 percent below the average for the insurance base period, largely as a result of drought. These States included 37 percent of the national insured acreage, and the 24,899 claims originating from growers in this area have resulted in 59 percent of the total number of indemnities and 73 percent of the total bushels of indemnities paid. Nearly half the insured growers in these five States suffered losses which entitled them to indemnities.

The Corporation's 1939 crop grain position, as of October 31, is summarized as follows:

	<u>Bushels</u>
1939 Indemnities Paid	7,678,656
Claims in Process of Payment	<u>1,774,074</u>
Total Indemnities Paid or Claimed	9,461,730
Premiums Received from Growers after Cancellations, adjustments, etc.	6,993,135
Refunds for Overpayment, etc.	<u>224,015</u>
Net Premiums Paid	<u>6,769,120</u>
Excess of Indemnities over Premiums	2,692,610

On October 31, approximately \$1,430,000 of the Corporation's capital funds had been expended or earmarked to pay excess indemnities. In normal operation of the insurance program it is expected that the position of the reserve will fluctuate from year to year, according to crop conditions. In a crop year that is normal for the base period, premiums and indemnities should approximately balance.

The settlement of 1939 losses has given the Corporation its first opportunity to test the accuracy of the actuarial material used in the program under actual operating conditions, and has pointed the way to several improvements which have been introduced into the program for the 1940 crop. Improvements of the actuarial basis for 1940 include extension of the base period from 10 to 13 years bringing in the yield and loss experience of the last three crop years, 1936-38, on which yield data are available, making the base more representative of long-time average conditions; development of a county check yield system which will operate automatically to prevent overinsurance; weighting of rates to account for the influences of special practices such as summer fallowing or irrigation; and the use of "key" farms for which recorded yields are obtainable as guides in making appraisals of yields for farms without records. To prevent selection of risks on the basis of crop conditions, the Corporation now requires growers to complete paid-up insurance applications before the crop to be insured is planted, thus avoiding any opportunity to base payment or non-payment of premiums on the condition of the growing crop.

The tabulation on the next page shows the status of the indemnity phase of the 1939 program as of October 24, 1939.

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EICHHORN CALLS HIS SHOTS! Martin L. Salm, Wisconsin farmer fieldman, and Ernest J. Eichhorn, chairman of the Door County committee, which had handled most of the Wisconsin 1939 wheat losses, appeared on a crop insurance broadcast at Green Bay, Wis., early in the crop insurance campaign. Mr. Eichhorn's concluding statement was that he expected he would find additional applicants for insurance upon his return to his home county the next day. The first additional applicant was waiting for Mr. Eichhorn at the Door County office the following day to report that he had heard about crop insurance over the radio and wanted to take out a policy on his winter wheat.

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Since 1932-33, the cotton farmer's cash income, including Federal price adjustment and conservation payments, has nearly doubled.

COMBINED REPORT OF INDEMNITY CLAIMS APPROVED FOR PAYMENT
October 24, 1939

State	Total number of indemnity claims approved for payment	Total Number of policies issued	Total wheat acreage on which claims for indemnity were approved	Total indemnities approved for payment
	(Number)	(Number)	(Acres)	(Bushels)
KANSAS CITY BR.				
Ohio	1,811	10,269	20,939.3	97,228
Indiana	2,463	11,146	34,713.6	143,164
Illinois	942	12,170	17,192.4	57,073
Michigan	887	5,048	8,253.3	37,767
Iowa	1,720	4,657	23,317.3	123,527
Missouri	2,672	15,783	47,912.5	162,056
Nebraska	8,351	13,250	246,718.7	1,238,701
Kansas	5,452	14,950	403,726.6	1,656,726
Oklahoma	2,934	8,639	119,723.8	472,356
Texas	2,347	3,667	224,959.7	1,019,461
Idaho (South)	93	679	5,200.6	26,429
Wyoming	195	311	13,515.7	71,412
Colorado	582	1,387	34,571.4	150,183
New Mexico	45	108	3,124.0	20,072
Utah	112	442	8,999.9	48,563
Nevada	17	38	332.3	3,308
California	371	992	38,147.3	243,287
Total	30,994	103,537	1,250,948.4	5,552,313
MINNEAPOLIS BR.				
Wisconsin	83	183	616.2	4,775.6
Minnesota	1,652	10,194	31,471.6	104,330.0
North Dakota	2,542	27,922	154,707.6	429,357.5
South Dakota	5,815	10,703	255,698.7	1,209,506.0
Montana	535	5,089	48,272.9	207,864.4
Idaho (North)	53	957	2,743.8	10,046.0
Washington	185	1,341	15,865.2	66,091.1
Oregon	156	661	20,714.8	81,892.9
Total	11,021	57,050	530,095.8	2,113,913.5
WASHINGTON BR.				
Delaware	13	79	290.2	658
Maryland	148	986	3,113.7	6,978
New Jersey	3	29	43.1	170
New York	45	652	598.7	3,346
Pennsylvania	135	2,301	1,873.0	7,033
Virginia	61	916	835.8	3,245
West Virginia	0	1	0	0
Total	405	4,964	6,754.5	21,430
Kansas City	30,994	103,537	1,250,948.4	5,552,313
Minneapolis	11,021	57,050	530,095.8	2,113,913.5
Washington	405	4,964	6,754.5	21,430
GRAND TOTAL	42,420	165,551	1,793,798.7	7,687,656.5

CROP INSURANCE RESERVE

IS STORED IN 68 CITIES

Up to October 20 the Corporation had 10,458,501 bushels of wheat in storage to cover premiums paid by growers who have insured their 1940 crops against all unavoidable hazards. This reserve, which represents premium payments from nearly 300,000 winter wheat growers, is stored in 68 cities in 16 States. Of the total bushels in storage, the Chicago branch office has handled 1,110,000 bushels; the Kansas City office, 5,911,491 bushels; the Minneapolis office, 3,284,652 bushels; and the Spokane office, 152,358 bushels.

The various locations at which the Corporation has wheat stored and the amounts at each location at the close of business October 20 are as follows:

<u>Idaho</u>	<u>Bushels</u>	<u>Minnesota</u>	<u>Bushels</u>
American Falls	30,000	Duluth	342,836
Craigmont	2,854	Minneapolis	1,638,089
Culdesac	5,029	St. Paul	<u>696,103</u>
Fenn	11,818	Total	<u>2,677,028</u>
Grangeville	1,197		
Kendrick	2,145		
Lewiston	3,347		
Sweetwater	2,407		
Total	58,797		
<u>Illinois</u>		<u>Missouri</u>	
East St. Louis	50,000	Kansas City	779,906
Chicago	<u>5,000</u>	St. Joseph	250,000
Total	55,000	St. Louis	<u>959,843</u>
		Total	<u>1,989,749</u>
<u>Indiana</u>		<u>Nebraska</u>	
Indianapolis	40,000	Aurora	1,000
Total	40,000	Benedict	5,000
		Central City	3,609
		Columbus	9,573
		Cozad	578
		Fremont	10,000
		Grand Island	17,425
		Kearney	15,320
		Omaha	977,532
		Schuyler	47,801
		Wood River	400
		Total	<u>1,088,238</u>
<u>Iowa</u>		<u>Ohio</u>	
Council Bluffs	297,272	Maumee	<u>75,000</u>
Total	297,272	Total	<u>75,000</u>
<u>Kansas</u>		<u>Oklahoma</u>	
Arkansas City	35,000	Cherokee	1,676
Bluff City	4,016	Enid	358,870
Concordia	6,298	Guthrie	20,191
Dodge City	7,322	Homestead	5,533
Hutchinson	700,268	Ingersoll	6,000
Kansas City	847,357	Oklahoma City	75,000
Topeka	85,000	Tonkawa	<u>6,000</u>
Wellington	5,000	Total	<u>473,270</u>
Wichita	388,394		
Yocemento	199		
Zenith	678		
Total	2,079,532		

<u>Oregon</u>	<u>Bushels</u>	<u>Washington</u>	<u>Bushels</u>
Ione	97	Asotin	11,324
Mission	1,952	Latah	2,560
Pendleton	3,046	Pomeroy	12,395
Rufus	1,178	Spring Valley	12,141
Wasco	<u>1,913</u>	Spokane	112,229
Total	8,186	Turner	5,997
 <u>Tennessee</u>		Vancouver	15,000
Memphis	<u>5,000</u>	Waverly	<u>11,440</u>
Total	5,000	Total	181,086
 <u>Texas</u>		 <u>Wisconsin</u>	
Amarillo	17,015	Superior	<u>495,000</u>
Fort Worth	868,047	Total	495,000
Gainesville	25,000	 GRAND TOTAL	<u>10,458,501</u>
Wichita Falls	<u>8,367</u>		
Total	918,429		
 <u>Utah</u>			
Ogden	<u>16,914</u>		
Total	16,914		

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ALL-RISK INSURANCE ADDS

\$60,369 TO IOWA INCOME

Up to October 14, Iowa wheat growers had received \$60,369 of extra wheat income through "all-risk" crop insurance, according to O. D. Klein, chairman of the State Agricultural Conservation Committee. "More than 1,700 crop losses suffered by insured growers have been settled to date," Klein said. "These growers have received indemnities representing 123,217 bushels of wheat."

Drought was the main cause of wheat loss in Iowa. Reports show that drought was the principal cause of loss in 738 cases. Other factors responsible for loss were chinch bugs, 493 cases; winter-kill, 65 cases; and floods, which took a toll on 47 farms.

Klein said that adjustment of losses on the 1939 crop was about 95 percent complete, and practically all settlements will be made within the next month. Estimates place the probable loss to insured crops at 127,000 bushels for the State. "All these indemnity payments received by Iowa growers represent income they would have lost if their wheat had not been insured," Klein pointed out. "These payments are being used to pay interest on loans, to pay back bills, to improve the home, and to finance the planting of other crops. In many cases indemnities will provide the funds for preparing the seed bed and buying the seed for the crop to be planted this fall," he concluded.

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The drought of 1934 reduced the wheat crop nearly one-quarter of a billion bushels.

INTRODUCING "INSURED HARVESTS"

All dressed up ready to go where it will do the most good is a new pamphlet on crop insurance entitled "Insured Harvests." It contains 16 pages of pictures and reading matter that are combined to tell the story of Federal wheat crop insurance clearly, briefly, effectively.

The cover page is of patternistic design showing the reel of a harvesting machine nestling into ripened heads of wheat ready to propel them onto the reaper platform. Photographs are used profusely throughout which tell their own agricultural story and help to make the reading matter more readable and understandable. In the center of the leaflet are two full-page composite layouts -- one showing the various hazards that industry has for years been able to protect itself against by insurance; the other showing the hazards which the wheat farmer can now insure against.

The text matter is prefaced by a statement by the Secretary of Agriculture. Following pages tell how the farmer has always been helplessly at the mercy of his natural enemies -- drought, floods, insects, plant diseases, etc. How crop insurance works and what it means to the American wheat grower is explained.

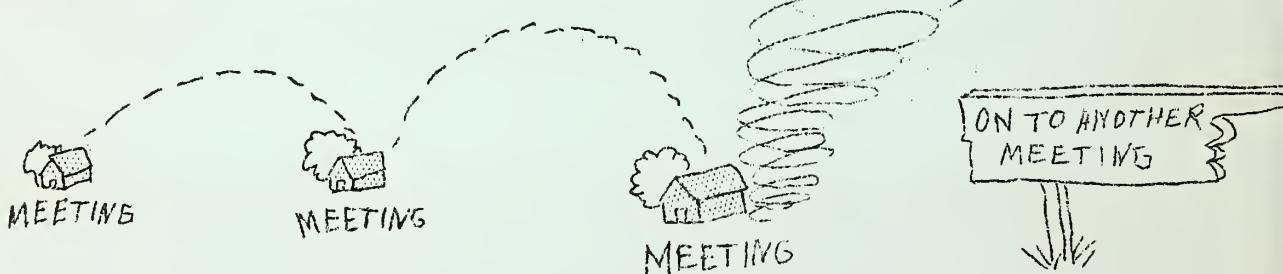
"Insured Harvests" is designated as FCI-Information 10 and is available to county committeemen for local distribution. Copies may be obtained in any reasonable quantity through State Triple-A committees.

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**LEO McMANUS HAD HEAVY
SCHEDULE OF MEETINGS**

Leo J. McManus, South Dakota Federal crop insurance supervisor, believes that having well informed community and county committeemen assures success for the crop insurance program. Meeting their neighbors daily, community and county committeemen are in a position to really practice salesmanship, according to McManus, who has just completed a strenuous series of meetings for the purpose of giving committeemen information on the program.

Starting July 10, Mr. McManus conducted 35 meetings up until the last week in September. The meetings included 13 district meetings with county committeemen from every county in the State, and 22 county meetings attended by all county and community committeemen.



PROGRESS REPORT FROM

IOWA LOOKS ALL RIGHT

"Now that the rush of the crop insurance sales program is passed," says H. L. Dieterich, acting chairman of the Iowa Agricultural Conservation Committee, "it is possible to check the results of the 1940 application campaign against the number of policies issued in 1939. Iowa growers submitted 7,129 applications, approximately two-thirds of which were paid for in cash. While it is not possible here to analyze each county's operations, we feel that we should call attention to a few outstanding cases showing the growth and increasing popularity of crop insurance among farm folks.

"Cass County, in the southwest part of the State, had a total of 770 wheat allotments established for 1940. This county had only 165 policies in force in 1939, whereas 581 applications have been received, representing approximately 80 percent of the wheat acreage that will be seeded for harvest in 1940. Montgomery County, joining Cass County on the southwest, with 564 policies on 1939 wheat, has 913 on the 1940 crop. Practically all of the wheat that will be grown in Montgomery County is covered by Federal crop insurance. Page County, joining Montgomery County on the south, which had a total of 439 policies in 1939, has 776 applications for 1940 wheat crop insurance. All but two of these were paid for in cash or premium deposits."

In further summarizing the Iowa crop insurance situation, Mr. Dieterich says, "In the central part of the State chinch bugs did more than ordinary damage to the 1939 crop. The weather in the summer and fall of 1939 was dry and hot, leading farmers to believe that chinch-bug infestation in 1940 will be more serious than in 1939, with the result that very little wheat is being planted in approximately 18 counties of south-central Iowa. The trend is from wheat to soybeans. This is due primarily to the fact that wheat in this area yields from 12 to 14 bushels to the acre, whereas soybeans have been yielding from 17 to 25 bushels to the acre and bringing about 75 cents a bushel to the producer. This factor has caused a considerable drop in the number of applications received from this particular area.

"For the State as a whole, however, every county, with the exception of this area, has shown an increase. The attitude of farmers and county and township committeemen show that they are in favor of crop insurance for corn as soon as possible."

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MERITS OF FCI DEMONSTRATED

TO MICHIGAN WHEAT FARMERS

Wheat is an important crop in Michigan. It is not the principal cash crop as far as total income is concerned, but more farmers raise wheat in Michigan than any one other crop. Wheat acreages in Michigan are relatively small. The average acreage per farm is about 10 acres. Last fall, when the crop insurance program was presented to Michigan farmers, they were skeptical as to the value of insuring these small acreages. There was a feeling that the program was all right for the large wheat producers in the west, but not very applicable in their own State.

In Michigan this year almost one farmer out of five who had an insurance policy received an indemnity payment. This loss experience has been an important factor in increasing interest in crop insurance. Undoubtedly the insurance program is due for continued expansion in Michigan.

HERE'S A REPORT FROM OHIO

From the blue-green hills and rolling plains of Ohio, where wheat and football make the front pages occasionally, comes a report on crop insurance. It goes something like this:

**Ohio Tops All States in Chicago Branch Office Area
In Number of 1940 Wheat Crop Insurance Applications**

With 28,632 premiums already reported, Ohio leads all States under the Chicago branch office for 1940 wheat crop insurance applications. Indiana, a neighboring State, is in second place with 27,801, according to the Chicago branch office report of October 19. Every county in Ohio but two increased its participation in the 1940 crop insurance program over 1939. The greatest increases were obtained in counties which collected a large number of indemnities from 1939 losses. Brown County in the southern part of the State showed the largest increase in policyholders, jumping from 16 policies in 1939 to 238 premiums paid in 1940. Mercer County in western Ohio along the Indiana line secured the largest number of 1940 paid premiums with 951 as compared with 180 in 1939.

To Delaware County goes the distinction of covering the largest wheat acreage with 1940 crop insurance contracts. With \$62 premiums reported from this county, figures indicate that approximately one-half of Delaware County's 1940 wheat crop is protected by "all-risk" insurance. Delaware County had 242 policies in 1939 on which losses were claimed on 59. Other counties showing fine participation are Auglaize in west-central Ohio, with 624 premiums paid in comparison with 93 last year; Hardin County in the same section reported 792 policyholders compared with 167 in 1939.

Approximately 95 percent of Ohio wheat crop insurance applicants chose to pay for their insurance by the use of ACP-100. . . Washington County in southern Ohio received the largest number of cash payments; 103 out of 464 premiums in the county were paid in cash. . . The 28,438 policyholders for Ohio represent an increase of 176 percent over the 10,285 policies issued during the 1939 program.

Reasons given for the increased interest in the 1940 wheat crop insurance program for Ohio are as follows:

- (1) Better understanding of actual principles and operation of the wheat crop insurance program.
- (2) Use of ACP-100 for payment of premiums.
- (3) Realization of the possibility of wheat crop losses due to increased prevalence of Hessian Fly, flood, and winter-kill.

One of the most encouraging facts concerning the increased 1940 sign-up is the fact that a large number of 1939 policyholders have again insured their crops although no losses were experienced last year. A. C. Grigsby, Prospect, Ohio, expressed the sentiment of a large number of 1940 insured growers when he wrote: "I have a policy under the wheat crop insurance program. Though I have never had a failure, I feel that there is a first time for everything."

SOUTH DAKOTA FARMERS

PRAISE CROP INSURANCE

"I know the premiums seem rather high, but with all the hazards we face in South Dakota -- hot winds, dry weather, grasshoppers, and what have you -- I can't see how anyone can afford to be without crop insurance," is the way Martin Friedrichsen of Loyalton, S. Dak., has "all-risk" insurance sized up.

"I took out Federal crop insurance on 143 acres of wheat, which was the wheat allotment for my farm. I paid a premium of \$156.50, which gave me a guarantee of 955 bushels of wheat. I raised 449 bushels which left a shortage of 516 bushels, which I received in cash amounting to \$288.44 from my crop insurance policy. This comes in mighty handy when you have a short crop in a year like we have just been through. I am taking out another policy for 1940 with the Federal Government."

Another South Dakota wheat farmer, Alex R. Pond of Ipswich, has this to say about the Federal crop insurance program: "The crop insurance has been fine for me. The hoppers took one field of wheat completely, and damaged the other, but with the insurance I'll get along and I can keep on farming." Mr. Pond insured 137 acres of wheat, at a cost of \$127.24. His insured production was 809 bushels and he threshed only 123 bushels as his share. His indemnity amounted to 686 bushels.

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NEBRASKA COMMITTEEMEN

ESTABLISH FINE RECORD

Most of the credit for Nebraska's commendable 1940

crop insurance sales record is given to county and

community committeemen by State Crop Insurance Supervisor C. B. Holmes. The fact that these men, leaders in their respective communities, were thoroughly sold on crop insurance made the task of bringing other farmers into the FCI program much less difficult, he believes. The enthusiasm of many committeemen resulted in a number of 100 percent crop insurance precincts. Several committeemen obtained applications from every farmer they contacted.

Crop insurance is helping to bring about increased participation in the rest of the farm program. The 56,000 insured growers in Nebraska this year represent many farmers and landlords who had not previously participated. In some counties the number of 1940 crop insurance applications exceeds the total number of 1939 farm program cooperators.

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WISCONSIN COLLECTIONS

INCREASE 177 PERCENT

Five hundred and six wheat crop insurance contracts

covering an estimated 3,035 acres had been issued

up to October 10 on the 1940 Wisconsin wheat crop, according to Harry O. Wells, chairman of the Wisconsin Agricultural Conservation Committee. An increase of 177 percent over the total of 183 policies issued for the 1939 crop already has been recorded, he said. The deadline for insuring winter wheat was September 15, but spring wheat growers still have until planting time next spring to apply for insurance. The number of insured growers, therefore, is expected to increase considerably.

Mr. Wells says that 110 of the 183 farmers who insured their 1939 wheat have filed claims for indemnity payments. Loss claims covering a total of 2,735 bushels of wheat in indemnities already have been paid to 43 growers.

INDIANA TOWNSHIP SETS

CROP INSURANCE RECORD

In the recent crop insurance campaign for 1940, a record for selling crop insurance to the largest percent of wheat growers was established in Richland Township, Steuben County, Ind., home county of Charles B. Gregory, crop insurance supervisor for the Indiana Triple-A Committee. This township has 97.8 percent of its seeded wheat acreage covered with crop insurance. All but four of the wheat growers in the township took out applications on their 1940 wheat crops.

The record for the entire county is not so bad either. Of the 10,556.7 acres of land sowed to wheat in Steuben County, 7,240.1 acres are insured. The number of applications written is 842, covering 68.6 percent of the seeded wheat acreage in the county. There are 989 farms growing wheat in that county, and the 842 crop insurance applications represent 85.1 percent of the farms which are covered by insurance.

Leon Oberlin, community committeeman from Gregory's home county, sold more applications than anyone in the entire State of Indiana. He wrote 180 applications, which not only is the State record, but is twice as many as was written by any other of the 22 men selling crop insurance in Steuben County.

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SUPERVISOR D. THOMPSON

SUBMITS 'EM IN BUNCHES

Dewey Thompson, crop insurance supervisor in Sherman County, Oreg., sends in wheat crop insurance applications like bananas -- in bunches. A group of 32 was submitted by him recently, all of which were signed by J. B. Adams as agent of the Eastern Oregon Land Company. Mr. Adams has applied for insurance on the landlord's share, which is 33.3 percent of a total wheat acreage of 6,745 acres. The insured production to the multiple landlord in this case is 23,996 bushels, the total premium amounting to 2,406 bushels of wheat.

According to Oregon State Executive Assistant N. C. Donaldson, this insurance by the landlord is tending to encourage the tenants to insure their share of the crop also. This is indicated by the fact that several have already made application and others are seriously considering "all-risk" insurance on their share of the 1940 harvest. Donaldson says that J. B. Adams, as agent and overseer of land owned by the Eastern Oregon Land Company, takes an active part in the interests of progressive farming, including all phases of the AAA farm program. "Mr. Adams insists that these farms be kept up in first-class shape and that the operator do a first-class job of farming."

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FCI OFFSETS LOSS BY FIRE

Halver Teglebach, who operates a farm in Trygg township, Burleigh County, N. Dak., recently lost his entire 1939 wheat crop by fire. He had his wheat put up in header stacks ready for threshing when a prairie fire got out of control and destroyed his wheat -- but not his wheat income. Mr. Teglebach says the loss was not so serious after all, because he had his crop insured to provide him with 75 percent of a normal crop no matter what unavoidable hazard might hit it. He paid a premium of 1.6 bushels an acre, or 56 bushels to insure his 35 acres of wheat.

IDaho HAS SOMETHING HERE!

"Sales on the Spot" might well be the slogan of the Idaho Federal crop insurance crew, if recent developments in sign-up tactics in that State may be taken for an indication.

Milford J. Vaught, chairman of the Idaho State AAA committee, reports that one county FCI assistant takes a friend along with him in his contact work over the county. When they find a farmer busy with a threshing or combine crew in his wheatfields, the assistant's friend takes over the farmer's job --



sack-sewing, tractor-driving, or whatever -- until the crop insurance representative and the farmer have finished making out an application on next year's crop.

In another county recently, says Vaught, the FCI assistant and a county committeeman stopped at a farmer's place to find the threshing crew short-handed. The AAA men rolled up their sleeves and pitched in until the job was done, and then wrote up the farmer's crop insurance application for the coming year.

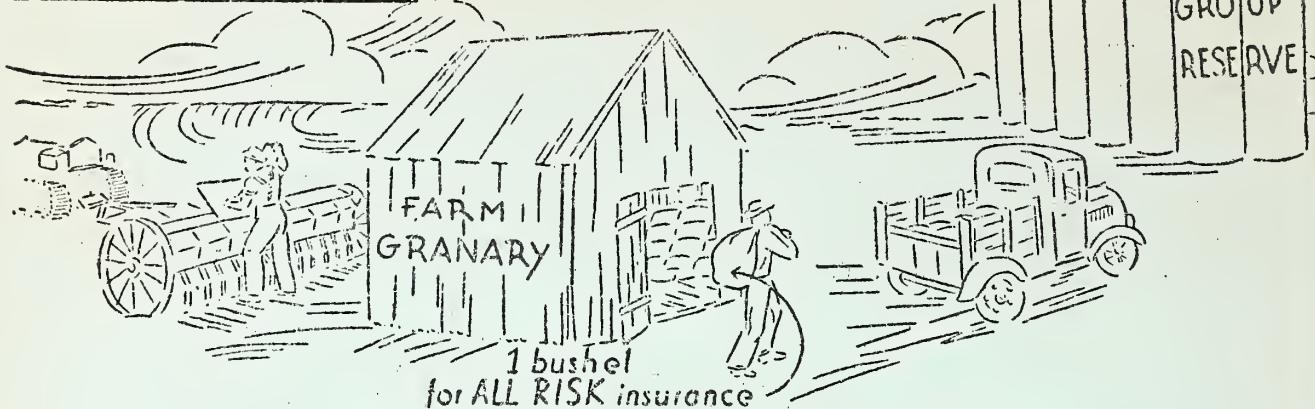
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MAC HOKE SURE OF 100,000

BUSHELS OF WHEAT IN 1940

From Oregon State Executive Assistant N. C. Donaldson comes a bit of information on multiple unit landlord participation. He says: "We have received applications from the four companies headed by Mr. Mac Hoke of Pendleton, Oreg., amounting to 9,183 seeded acres for 1940, with an insured production of 99,755 bushels on which the operator's share of premium is 7,666 bushels. Part of this land is 100 percent owned and operated by these companies and part of it is rented on a share crop basis. "Mr. Hoke is one of the more progressive farmers of the Northwest, and follows good farming practices on all of his farms. He complies with the AAA program in full. . . The farms covered by these applications are all farmed in a good workmanlike manner."

For every acre of wheat seeded, salt one bushel away in the group reserve and be sure of wheat to sell!



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
FEDERAL CROP INSURANCE CORPORATION
(Name of Town and State)

Dear Mr. Blank:

If you could be absolutely sure of harvesting an average crop of wheat by planting an extra bushel of seed per acre, you'd do it, wouldn't you?

But putting extra seed in the ground won't help your yield and is no guarantee of any wheat to sell if drought, flood, hail, wind, frost, fire, insects, rust, or other unavoidable hazard happens to hit your farm.

There is a way now, though, whereby you can put about a bushel of wheat per acre into a joint reserve and be absolutely sure of 75 percent of an average yield of wheat to sell, rain or shine. The cost of such protection might be as little as only one-half bushel an acre, depending largely on where your farm is located and how you farm it.

Figures now on file in the AAA office of _____ County show that you usually plant about _____ acres of wheat and that your average yield for the past 13 years is _____ bushels an acre. You have had complete failures, though, which brings the cost of protection against all unavoidable hazards to about _____ bushel(s) an acre or about _____ bushels for your farm. You can insure your yield up to three-fourths of what you could expect under favorable conditions. Thus, at a cost of only _____ bushels of wheat you can be sure of _____ bushels to sell next year.

For full information on how to get all-risk wheat crop insurance with the Federal Crop Insurance Corporation, see a member of your county AAA committee.

Very truly yours,

_____, Chairman
County AAA Committee

NOTE: Stencils with the above illustration - not the letter - impressed on them are available for use by county committeemen in mailing circular letters to local wheatgrowers. They may be obtained upon request through the State AAA offices.